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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

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Today's Weather

There will be a drop in temperature, with some low clouds. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	19	27
Aqaba	24	36
Deserts	18	34
Jordan Valley	22	36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 39. Sunset tonight: 6:13 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:54 a.m.

June 6, Number 1641 AMMAN, SATURDAY APRIL 25, 1981 — JUMADA AL THANI 21, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Compromise found to end Zahle fighting

BEIRUT, April 24 (A.P.) — The Lebanese government today announced a compromise agreement designed to end the latest bout of fighting between the Syrian peacekeeping force and right-wing Lebanese forces.

The agreement deal exclusively with defusing the situation in the eastern Lebanese city of Zahle, ringed by Syrian tanks and crack commando troops since the fighting erupted there on April 1. The agreement came as the latest ceasefire, the 20th this month, arrived over night sporadic artillery and small arms exchanges around Zahle and along the heavily fortified "Green Line" splitting Beirut into opposing camps.

- 1-- the entry of Lebanese security forces, police and gendarmerie into Zahle.
 - 2-- a ban on the appearance of any private militias in Zahle.
 - 3-- the takeover of control of international highways passing through Zahle by Lebanese security forces.
- Lebanese officials who did not wish to be identified said the three points were a compromise halfway between the demands put forward by Syria and the rightists.
- The officials pointed out the agreement makes no mention about the withdrawal of the rightist forces from Zahle, as demanded by Syria, and no mention of Syria lifting its 24-day siege of the city. They said the reference in the agreement to the "nonappearance" of militia signified rightist forces would remain in the town as ordinary civilians, but without going around armed.
- The agreement also made no mention about the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the hills west of the city. The rightists had been demanding complete Syrian withdrawal from the region.

West calling for delays on S. Africa sanctions

UNITED NATIONS, April 24 (R) — Western members of the Security Council pressed African nations today to withhold demands for sanctions against South Africa pending further Namibia (South West Africa) independence talks.

The Western countries made their appeal at a closed door meeting here which delayed the scheduled sixth session of the council since debate on the issue began on Tuesday, a Western delegate said. He said no conclusions had been reached and further talks between the two sides were necessary.

Chirac's the wild card as French election campaign ends

PARIS, April 24 (Agencies) — As the campaign for the first round in the French presidential election closed today, the big question was whether Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac's gathering momentum would propel him to a second-place finish this weekend.

Under French law, if no candidate wins an absolute majority in the first round on Sunday, the top two vote-getters are pitted in a runoff two weeks later. The polls give none of the 10 candidates more than 27 per cent of the vote, making a runoff certain.

Giscard: the technocrat

PARIS, April 24 (R) — Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, 55, has spent 12 years of his seven-year term as president trying to promote France as a strong, independent power with a decisive role in the world and to shield his countrymen from the worst effects of world economic ills.



An AWACS radar plane of the type the Saudis want. (AP wirephoto)

AWACS craft pose little threat to Israeli defences, U.S. claims

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Agencies) — The State Department says the "overwhelming impact" of the sale of five AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia "will be to enhance Saudi defensive capabilities -- not to threaten Israel."

Kuwaiti in Moscow talks

MOSCOW, April 24 (A.P.) — Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Sabah, opened talks here today with top Soviet officials, the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

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Mitterrand: the survivor

PARIS, April 24 (R) — Mr. Francois Mitterrand, 64, has turned the Socialist Party into the largest political movement in France but who trying to bring the left to power he has always fallen just short.

But problems aren't over -- Tanner Termination notices feed a bonfire for UNRWA

By Lima Nabil Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 (J.T.) — The termination notices prepared for UNRWA teachers in Jordan were burned yesterday at the UNRWA warehouses in Umm Al Hiran.

UNRWA Director in Jordan John Tanner ordered their destruction yesterday morning in view of a hopeful upturn in the finances of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

Thatcher's in Qatar after talks with Qaboos

DOHA, Qatar, April 24 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived today in Qatar from Oman where she said that European moves on the Palestinian problem could not be divorced from those of the United States.

Mr. Thatcher told a press conference in Salalah, Oman's southern capital, that the role of Europe on the Palestinians was complementary to that of the United States.

BANKING SUPPLEMENT

The Jordan Times is publishing a special BANKING SUPPLEMENT this week. Advancements for it will be accepted until April 26. For all queries about the supplement please contact.

Chirac: the barnstormer

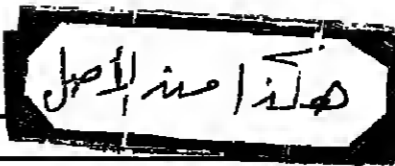
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JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

(Week of April 25 - 1 May)

EXHIBITIONS

SATURDAY, April 25: The Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund and Yarmouk University, in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, host the Italian artist Daniele Scaglioni to present his art work. Mr. Scaglioni has held numerous exhibitions in the most important centres of Italy and Europe—Rome, London and Paris—which confirms that he holds an important position among contemporary artists. "Painting", he says "represents my inner feelings and my way to express my great love of life". The exhibition will be entitled "City of Amman", and is presented at Alia Art Gallery.

MONDAY, April 27: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition on the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan. The exhibition opens at 6 p.m., at the centre near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

TUESDAY, April 28: "The Age of Shakespeare" exhibition will be open to all. The British Council is presenting a special programme of readings and scenes from Shakespeare, lectures, solo performances and music related to the exhibition. The exhibition employs pictures, photographs, slides, music, models and costumes to explore the way of life of the late 16th century Englishman. The exhibition is open from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 4 p.m.-7 p.m., at the council in Jabal Amman.

CONTINUING: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition in honour of the Soviet leader Lenin, at the centre near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The Jordan Distribution Agency presents an exhibition of Soviet books in Arabic and English, covering various subjects, as well as a wide range of children's books. Opens daily at 10 a.m. at the University of Jordan.

The Spanish Embassy presents an exhibition of Spanish paintings depicting the fountains in the public squares of Madrid, at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

FILMS

SATURDAY, April 25 and SUNDAY, April 26: The French Cultural Centre presents "Le Caporal Epingle", at 7:30 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

SATURDAY, April 25: The Goethe Institute presents the children's film "Max und Moritz" (1956) a musical film in colour. It is directed by Norbert Schultze and Francesco Stefani, and will be presented in German, at 4:30 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman.

TUESDAY, April 28: The Goethe Institute presents "Drei Wege zum See" (1976), directed by Michael Haneke. It tells the story of a young woman who tries to escape the chaotic city life by going back to her home town, but does not succeed. The show starts at 8 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman.

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAMMES

TUESDAY, April 28: The American Centre presents a videotape summary of CBS television news for the past week. The tape will be shown at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The French Cultural Centre presents a series of videotape programmes according to the following schedule:

MONDAY, April 27: "Les grandes expositions; Hommage a Monet", at 5 p.m. and the second episode of "La maison des bois", at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 29: "Les aventures de Tintin; le tresor de Rackham le Rouge", at 5 p.m. and "La petite Fadette" (sub-titled in English), at 6 p.m. The programme will be shown at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

LECTURES

SUNDAY, April 26: The Friends of Archaeology present Swedish ethnologist Dr. Skans Torsten Nilsson from the Nordic Museum of Stockholm, lecturing on "A Review of Swedish Archaeology", at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), near Sixth Circle in Jabal Amman, at 6:30 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated with slides.

MONDAY, April 27: Dr. Majidi Tawfiq, associate professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, will give a lecture illustrated with slides entitled "Suakin: A Unique Old Arab Harbour Town in Sudan", at the American Centre, at 7 p.m.

EASTER SERVICES

SUNDAY, April 26: The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./Anglican/Episcopal) celebrates Easter Day according to the following schedule:

- 7 a.m. Sunrise Service at Jerash
- 8 a.m. Holy Communion
- 2 noon Holy Communion
- 3:30 p.m. Family Service with Holy Communion. The Church is located in the First Circle area of Jabal Amman, near the Ahliya school (CMS), beyond the China Restaurant.

The Amman International Church (international and interdenominational) holds worship services each Sunday at 6 p.m. Church School for adults at 5 p.m.; nursery provided. The church needs for worship in the Baptist School in Shmeisani.



Painting of Queen Elizabeth I, attributed to George Gower: on view in the British Council's exhibition "The Age of Shakespeare."

19th-century photos: window on the past

Exhibition opens in Aqaba today

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 — It wasn't so long ago when Amman was merely a cluster of Circassian mud houses — when you could call across from one mountain to invite the sole occupants of the next for a glass of tea — when Salt, by comparison, could be considered a metropolis.

Not long, but long enough to be remembered only by those who are no longer young. For those who are, it is long enough — the time made more distant by a rate of development never known to any other century — to make hazy the picture of the old Amman described in whistful details let spill in a nostalgic moment.

That early village has gone, but is perhaps not yet forever lost. For those who care, it can still be found by delving deep into both the minds of those who remember and into treasure troves of booty considered to be worthless and anachronistic by those minds. Treasures these days are not just the ones Aladdin found in the cave — glittering fist-sized jewels and golden lamps — but things that may at first sight seem to have no value, merely because they are something used so commonly and flippantly today: things like photographs.

Old photographs are today very valuable because, as Dr. Carney Gavin writes, they are "both a document graphically witnessing a moment otherwise gone forever and also a window through which we can glimpse all sorts of clues which the photographer never consciously intended to reveal."

Dr. Gavin is the curator of the Harvard Semitic Museum (HSM). He and his team have found such treasures and are bringing to Jordan an exhibition of old, incredible and often beautiful photographs of Jordan, Palestine and their peoples from the mid-1850s to the late 1880s. At the same time they will be giving lectures and seminars in connection with the exhibition.

One of the main aims of the team's visit is for the Jordanian audiences to get a chance to enlighten them on many of the "clues" revealed in these photographs about the traditions, skills, no-longer-existent buildings and histories of Jordan and all its varieties of peoples — the Armenians, Circassians, Druze, Hijazis, Palestinians and Turks.

The team are also eager to see, discuss, analyse and study any old photographs that families here can find. And in some particularly significant cases they will ask permission to copy the photographs for the HSM records and Jordan's archives. The exhibition and associated events start at the Holiday Inn in Aqaba tomorrow, moving to the Jordan National Gallery in Amman, on April 30 and finally

Irbid will catch a glimpse of these remarkable images from May 4 onwards at Yarmouk University.

The "Photographs from the Last Century" are quite amazing, not only for what they depict but for their significance; for being powerful works of art; for the quality which was achieved under extremely unlikely conditions in the very early days of photography, and in the way they were found.

Explosive revelation

Shortly after the HSM was founded in 1889 "to promote sound knowledge of Semitic languages and history" it purchased some photographs of the Levant from a London dealer, which when they duly arrived were "mounted, numbered and filed away in Harvard crimson boxes and forgotten," Dr. Gavin writes.

In the 1950s the museum had to give up its upper floors, so the photographs were despatched to the attic — where they might still be, if those floors had not been released to a think-tank with Dr. Henry Kissinger as one of its associate directors and if some people had not felt very strongly against the Vietnam War.

In 1970, in the middle of the night, a bomb blew off the roof of the HSM. The next morning Dr. Gavin discovered the treasure — 28,000 prints, negatives and lantern slides: the earliest photographs of the Middle East.

These photographs were taken at a crucial moment in time — a time more than 100 years ago when the peoples and cultures of the Levant still lived as they had done for millennia, preserved by a crumbling Ottoman empire that kept Western influences at bay. After this moment, much would change for ever.

The photos are also "the first authentic visions of the most historic part of the world," because the cultural traditions of the Middle East, while paradoxically inspiring much of Western art, forbade representation of life in any manner. All the ancient cultures of this time slipped by without being recorded in paint or form. True, much was recorded in writing; but written documents from this period are very often inaccurate, prejudiced and unverifiable, the photographs thus giving a more accurate account.

It is strange, therefore, that it was in the Middle East, where the

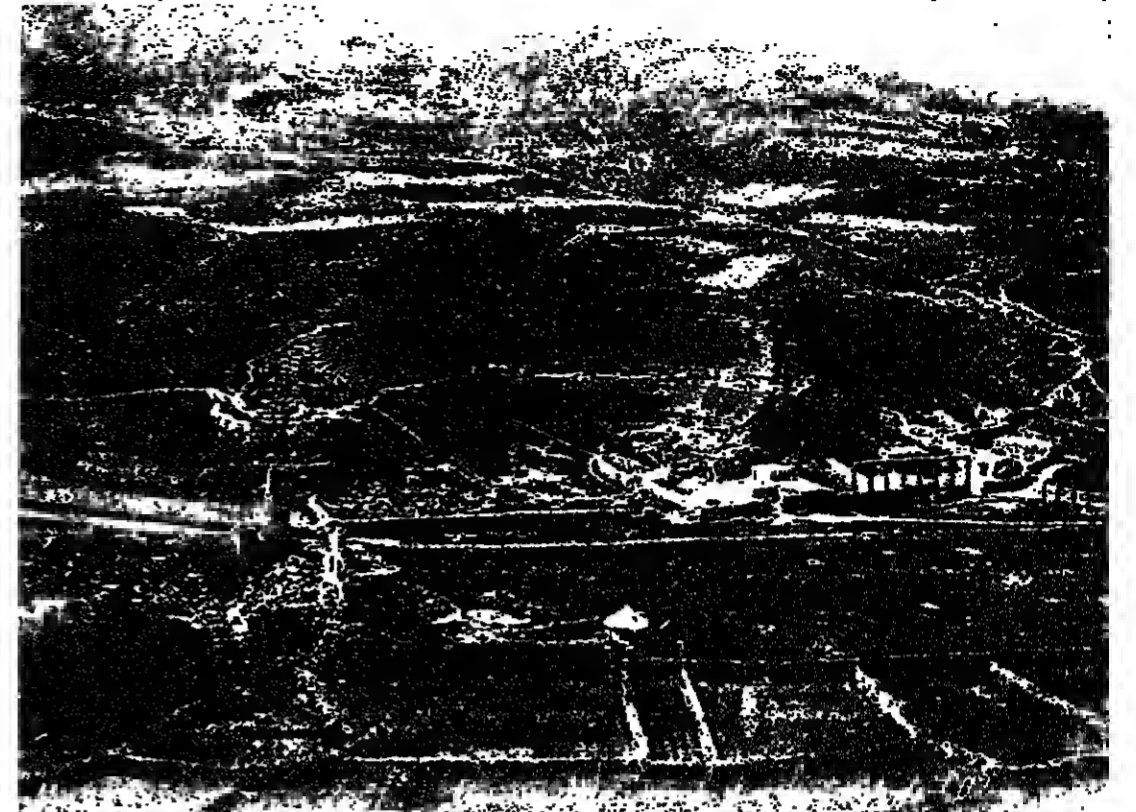
"graven image" was taboo, that the first steps towards photography were made — when the ancient Phoenicians studied how sunlight affected their purple dyes: a photochemical reaction. It was the 10th-century Arab physicist who first recorded in detail a description of the "Camera obscura" — the forerunner of today's sophisticated equipment.

Fixing the image produced by this early camera took some centuries, but in the 1830s Fox Talbot in England, and Niepce and Daguerre in France accomplished this seemingly impossible feat. Shortly after the French government presented "to humanity" the patent purchased off Daguerre and Niepce, intrepid photographers set off to the Middle East to bring back its mystery in indisputable black and white.

The Bonfils heritage

Among these adventurers, the Bonfils family were some of the most prolific (800 pictures the HSM collection were produced by them alone), and up until recently the ones least known. Felix Bonfils first came to the Middle East in 1860 with the French Expeditionary Corps, returning later to his family in Ales, France with such stories of the beauty of Lebanon that Lydie, his wife, began to long to go there.

After their son Adrien took ill and was urged to move to a warm dry climate, Lydie found her opportunity and took off with Adrien by boat to Beirut. On her own return Lydie, who is credited with the idea, persuaded Felix to return to Lebanon and work there as a photographer — which he duly did in 1867.



The Roman Amphitheatre in Amman, by Felix Bonfils

By 1871, Felix Bonfils had made some 24,000 prints of the Middle East. Adrien carried on the business after his father's death, until 1899 — then abandoning it to run a hotel in Broumana — but it was not abandoned by his mother, who continued making studio portraits until 1916.

Characteristic of the Bonfils' work was their ability to capture "extraordinary subtle details of form and texture," according to

Dr. Gavin. This was done, with a complicated procedure using "glass plates coated with emulsion that had to be exposed before it dried. The prints were made from the resulting negatives by sunlight on paper sensitised with a suspension of silver salts in albumen."

This process produced images that were virtually grainless, which now permits enormous magnification so that the minutest detail can be seen clearly — and also images that are of a quality equal to anything that can be produced now.

Bonfils' work is particularly valuable today — more than that of his contemporaries — because he concentrated less on ruins and landscapes than they did, and more on recording "daily life, skills, characterful faces; and the multifarious variety of religious and ethnic groups of men and women," Dr. Gavin says.

Bonfils' photographs of women are often intriguing. How did he get them to pose without their veils? One of his tricks (he was the author of many, such as advertising his name as graffiti on the ancient monuments, using plaster rocks in his studio backdrops and many more) was to employ a model who posed in the different costumes; but his use of this trick is verifiable in only one case.

The work of three other pioneers is on show at the exhibition. It includes that of Abdul Ghafer, a physician of Mecca who from 1885-1889 made photographic portraits of the Hasemite family and that of two associates, Frank Mason Good and the Quaker Francis Firth, who from three trips to the Middle East in the 1850s produced the Queen's Bible for Queen Victoria and other books.

From all these photographs much has already been learnt. In some photographs Bonfils' lens recorded the trees and plants in such detail that almost all of them can be identified. In one, Dr. Gavin notes that "the meticulous terracing on the slopes of the tell at Karak over a century ago revealed previously unsuspected skills in micro-farming which should be considered by agricultural planners today."

Also of potential importance to agriculturalists and geologists are the facts about soil erosion which could be gleaned from Bonfils' photograph of the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman — which was a hundred years ago the only building on the empty hillside. Soil and its movement could be studied from these photographs, and the information gained used to help agricultural planning.

Nor does the value of Bonfils' work end there. His photographs of Jordan's ancient monuments show them still intact, or at a much less advanced stage of deterioration than today; invaluable information to Jordanian restorers and archaeological teams.

There is still much information to be culled from the HSM's remarkable collection and it is from Jordanians themselves that this knowledge will come. As Dr. Gavin writes, "They are the world's best experts on these precious records of light." The HSM and its Jordanian colleagues hope that the exhibition "Photographs of the Last Century" will not simply come to Jordan and then leave, but will start a "whole new era in the historiography of Jordan — so that precious early photographs can become a vital component of the national heritage."



Bonfils' view of Salt with the fortress at the top of the hill



Strolling coffee seller in Jerusalem, by Bonfils



Bonfils' group portrait of the sons of the bedouin Sheikh Ali Diab in Jerash

MIDDLE EAST

'Arafat's come out smelling of roses' Pro-Islamic group tried in Ankara

ASCUS, April 24 (R) — Yasser Arafat, the shrewd leader of the PLO Liberation Organisation...

The PNC session ended last Sunday by electing a new 15-member executive committee, in which the strength of Fateh, the dominant group, was increased from two to three members.

chief for the last 12 years, to come under heavy pressure from Syria, with which PLO relations have tightened in the past three years.

backing in Lebanon, where Syrian peacekeeping troops have been involved in heavy clashes this month with rightist forces.

dismissed by some hardliners. It said any initiative should be based on rejection of the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt, and on recognition of the PLO and of the Palestinians' right to set up their own state.

The sources said the Dutch minister had in effect only posed one question — whether, if a Palestinian state were created, it would recognise Israel's right to exist.

ANKARA, April 24 (R) — Turkey's military authorities today put on trial the country's leading Islamic politician and 33 of his colleagues on charges of attempting to create a religion-based state in violation of strict secular laws.

Mr. Erbakan and his supporters a few weeks before last year's coup at which they demanded the establishment of an Islamic-based state.

Arab quest for justice at World Bank

By Bob Lebling and Fawzi Asmar

the final part of a four-part

on the 1980 joint annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF opened in Washington September 30, there were that the controversy over observer status would dis-

the voting. Given the voting strength of the United States and its industrialised allies in the bank and fund, the Arabs had realised that the only way to defeat the anti-PLO resolution was through a lack of a quorum.

But several developing countries had been unclear about the mechanics of the vote boycott, and had mistakenly cast negative votes.

In the case of the IMF, four countries — Algeria, Mauritania, Niger and the Yemen Arab Republic — were allowed to withdraw their votes. As a result, the number of IMF member countries participating in the vote dropped from 73 to 69 — two votes below a quorum.

new administration, which is frankly unprepared yet to deal with the PLO issue. The Reagan administration wants more time to study the question.

There is also the possibility of some sort of mutually acceptable compromise on PLO observer status.

Or they may decide to refer the whole matter of the PLO application to the full board of governors for a decision at the next joint annual meetings in September this year.

symbolise the realignment of economic power worldwide in the final decades of the 20th century, the evolution of the new global economic order.

The "new money" of the so-called Third World is challenging the "old money" of the West's industrialised base for recognition in the international economic arena, a recognition fraught with political implications.

However the PLO question is resolved — by compromise, by a return to behind-the-scenes battles, or by a fullscale floor fight at the next annual meetings — the entire affair has assumed a significance that goes far beyond the simple question of whether the PLO should attend.



Abu Al Y'hal and Amir Jamal (left): challenging the U.S.

to what extent they can trust their money and their interests to institutions which are so insensitive to their feelings and their interests.

These feelings were widespread in the Arab World, he said. In the light of what has transpired, the Arab official said, "we doubt very much that the major Arab lenders will be willing to be more cooperative with the bank and the fund unless their own laws and will act in a manner which makes them worthy of the trust of the Arab countries."

And one wonders to what extent the Arab countries will be willing to support the future programmes of these two institutions if they realise that one of the most fundamental causes of the Arab world is being tainted in this way?

Arabs, who had come close to defeating the resolution through a Third World boycott of the bank and fund, were now challenging the process itself — illegalities practiced by the United States industrialised allies.

Second Muldoon Committee differed from the first in one respect: it provided a mechanism for resolving the votes. The committee was composed of industrialised countries — West Germany, Belgium, Sweden — and four developing states — Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and Nigeria.

key Arab position supported by the committee was the withdrawal of member states to withdraw their votes on resolutions if they were cast in error.

One reason for the delay is the fact that the United States has a

the executive directors of the bank and fund met separately in late February to discuss the report, but informed sources said they decided to postpone consideration of the matter until mid-June.

Arab states — led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), had organised a Third World boycott of

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ECONOMY

INTERVIEW: DR. ZUHAIR AL ASHI

Bank federation eyes new tourist checks

THE BOARD of directors and the general assembly of the Arab Bank's Federation held two meetings at the federation's headquarters in Abu Dhabi from April 16 to 18, to discuss a host of financial and banking issues -- including a new traveller's or tourist check -- relating to the federation's activities. In an interview with Saudi Business, Dr. Zuhair Al Ashi, secretary general of the Arab Bank's Federation, focused on the federation's role in hammering out a unified Arab financial and banking policy, and on the federation's future plans.

Al Ashi, who has a doctorate in economy and general law, was chairman and general manager and one of the founders, of the Popular Credit Bank in Syria. He introduced the investment certificate project in Syria and had served as manager and economic adviser to a number of Lebanese and Kuwaiti banks before assuming his present post. The federation, which includes more than 130 banks, was first launched in 1973 as part of the Arab League's administrative, scientific and economic cooperation organization and started its functions in 1974. Following is the text of the interview.

Shafiq Al Asidi: Can we be informed of the federation's projects? Let's start with the achievements of the Mediation and Arbitration Center.

Dr. Zuhair Al Ashi: It has become familiar and common that banks, investment companies and big financial establishments settle their disputes through mediation and arbitration. In most cases, this condition is mentioned in the contracts regulating their relations, since court procedures take a long time. Out of their desire to have the disputes settled in a limited context, and out of their anxiety for the reputation of the disputed factions, the above-mentioned groups have opted for submitting their cases to arbitration chambers.

In the Arab World where banks and financial companies play a significant role in its economy, this situation has prompted the Arab Bank's Federation to set up the Mediation and Arbitration Center. The center's basic system was approved by the board of directors and the general assembly in April 1980 and has been put into effect.

Q: The Arab Tourist Check is one of the federation's important projects. How did this idea come into being, what are the steps taken so far, and what is the pan-Arab dimension for issuing this check?

A: Economic and monetary circles in the Arab countries have found that the contemporary world, which has become an effective force in the money and economy fields, does not have the

means of payment in an Arab currency serving as a unified Arab currency. In the interest of monetary exchange and Arab economic integration. In the past, the Arab Dinar was proposed as the currency for the tourist check. But because such counting currency cannot at present be applied on the check, the conference of the Arab Bank's Federation held in Baghdad has opted for using the convertible Arab currencies as a first step toward finding a unified Arab currency.

The financial agency which will be set up for issuing tourist checks, will issue a tourist check in an Arab currency along with foreign currencies, so that it can compete in Arab and world financial markets. All Arab banks will participate in this project.

Q: We understand that the Arab Tourist Check is meant to serve tourist purposes. Does it have other objectives?

A: The Arab Tourist Check is a translation of translation of travel checks. It is a means of payment for both tourists and travellers regardless of their objectives.

Q: What is the financial volume of the Arab Tourist Check? What are the currencies in which it will be issued?

A: I cannot define the expected volume of the check. However, I hope it will reach reasonable limits compared with activities of similar

international companies which have been operating in the Arab region for a long time. The check will be issued in a convertible Arab currency. Once the efforts for the success and promotion of the check in the Arab World are completed, another convertible currency, like the Kuwaiti Dinar, Saudi Riyal, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Dirham and Lebanese Lira, will be pondered. Among the foreign currencies of the check, will be mainly the dollar, sterling and the French franc.

Q: When do you expect the check to be issued?

A: We hope we will be able to finalise all regulating and technical studies and decisions to set up the agency and start issuing the check at the end of this year or early next year.

Q: What is the aim of issuing the tourist check?

A: The Arab Tourist Check has several objectives. The most important are:

— Curbing the use of free currencies and putting local currencies in circulation, a move that would invoke demand and lead to stable circulation.

— Finding an acceptable check to confront checks issued by foreign banks.

— Spreading confidence among Arab banks as a basic step toward strengthening future economic

projects.

— Speedy disbursements through emissaries of Arab banks abroad, without fear of value restrictions.

— When the Arab states are in an economic position allowing them to use their deposits in foreign currencies, the Arab check will be one source of deposits at Arab banks and will be issued in free currencies which can be used in foreign currency lending.

Q: What are the federation's other plans?

A: The federation has several projects, some plans under study and others being completed. The most important of these is the Arab Financial and Banking Center. Faced with the crucial role of the Arab banks, the spread of this strategic sector, the increase in the number of banks operating within and outside the Arab World, and the need to find the Arab personnel capable of implementing the banks' role to achieve the best results, the federation has surveyed training courses and banking centers in the Arab World and prepared a concise memorandum on this subject. The memo outlines the state of affairs and the expected role of the center. Hopefully, the Arab states, especially the Gulf, will join in the efforts to make this project a suc-

cess at the Arab level.

Q: What about the organizing and technical studies center?

A: The federation will set up an organizing and technical studies center to serve the member banks, provide them with expertise relating to technical matters, and develop them according to the latest banking and financial methods. The federation will also do practical research on establishing an economic feasibility study center.

Q: What is the benefit to those working in Arab banks from the federation?

A: We are presently preparing a study to include all employees of Arab banks in an insurance or retirement fund that will provide them with financial and psychological stability and create new incentives for alleviating their financial burdens in the future. The age factor will be taken into consideration. The importance of this fund lies in the fact that it will ensure financial and psychological stability for more than 180,000 Arab employees in Arab banks. Moreover, the fund will work toward unifying the interests of those in this sector, regardless of their location in the Arab homeland.

Saudi Business

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 24 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.1665/75	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1928/31	Canadian dollar
	2.1770/80	German marks
	2.4145/65	Dutch guilders
	5.1500/50	French francs
	35.45/49	Belgian francs
	1085.00/1087.00	Italian lire
	214.90/215.10	Japanese yen
	4.7200/50	Swedish crowns
	5.4875/4925	Norwegian crowns
	6.8625/40	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	494.00/495.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 24 — Equities rose strongly at the outset with the FT index moving to a new peak of 596.0 before profit taking set in and the index at 1500 slipped to 588.6, up 4.3 from yesterday's close of 584.3. Dealers reported fairly active two way business.

Early demand caused fresh stock shortage and leaders such as BP, Shell, ICI and Glaxo gained between 10 and 16p before reacting to show single figure rises. Government bonds declined by up to ½ overshadowed by equities. Canadians also eased but U.S. stocks and gold shares inclined higher.

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لبنان، مصر، سوريا

Japan's crown prince: a quiet symbol of change

By Jim Abrams

OKYO — Unlike European royalty, who often receive publicity, pomp and romance, Japan's 81-year-old, scholarly Crown Prince Akihito waits quietly for his turn to be emperor.

Prince Akihito, a graying 47, is a reserved ribbon-cutter and a shy, dutiful father of a young prince and a loyal subject to his Emperor Higohito. Except for occasional trips abroad with Princess Michiko, Akihito's activities usually are reported in the back page briefs of newspapers. An imperial household agency spokesman says that Prince Akihito, who turns 80 on April 29, is in excellent health and in accordance with imperial tradition will not abdicate his 56-year reign in favor of his only son. The prince himself has pledged to change in the traditions of

divinity on New Year's Day, 1946. Under Japan's postwar constitution he also was denied political power, but became "the symbol ... of the unity of the people deriving his position from the will of the people."

Hirohito accepted the advice of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the allied occupation commander. That his son be educated democratically. Flourishing in his new-found freedom, Akihito became the first crown prince to attend regular college classes, ate noodles with his classmates and stoically endured criticism of his elitist upbringing.

Born the fifth of seven children — four sisters preceded him and a brother and sister followed — Akihito was formally invested as heir in an unprecedented public ceremony in 1952. The next year he began a six-month tour of Europe and North America by representing his father at the coronation of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II.

In 1959, after a two-year romance that began on the tennis courts of a summer resort, Akihito married Michiko Shoda, the comely daughter of a wealthy Tokyo miller, and the first commoner in Japan's history to become a royal consort.

Half a million people lined Tokyo's streets for the wedding procession, and millions more bought their first television sets to watch the ceremonies.

Akihito again broke precedent by deciding to raise his children, two boys now aged 21 and 15, and his 12-year-old daughter, at home.

The family always eats breakfast together, and frequently spends Sundays together playing tennis, horseback riding or swimming.

Mr. Shigeta said Prince Akihito, whom he characterized as reserved and scholarly, has also impressed upon his children that they should concentrate on at least one academic field because "he wants the imperial family to remain a cultural symbol of the nation."

Like his father, a marine biologist, Prince Akihito had made science a hobby. Working out of a laboratory nest to his study, he has produced 22 papers on the goby fish, or mudsucker, and last year was elected as a foreign member of the prestigious Linnean Society of London.

Prince Akihito follows world and Japan affairs in newspapers and on TV, but in keeping with the imperial family's tradition of avoiding political involvements, he will not comment on issues of the day, Mr. Shigeta said.

In 1978 he and Princess Michiko went to Brazil and Paraguay, and the next year became the first royals from Japan to visit a communist state in a tour of Bulgaria and Romania.

This year they travelled to Saudi Arabia, Japan's largest oil supplier, and to several nations in economically vital Southeast Asia. Prince Akihito does not smoke, and drinks only the necessary champagne or wine toasts at official functions, the chamberlain said. However, he does not always stay within the strict-laced imperial protocol. He has been known to talk well into the night with such friends as King Baudouin of Belgium and in 1978, en route home from South America, the prince made a special stopover in Philadelphia to visit the late Elizabeth Vining, a Quaker schoolteacher who had tutored him in English after the war.

"People still stand in awe of the emperor, but there is a real sense of intimacy with the crown prince and princess," Mr. Shigeta said.

A palace of pebbles

time was Joseph-Ferdinand I, a countryman born in Austria, who was a baker's assistant becoming a postman in those days the French had no cars or even bicycles. Young Cheval had to 32 kilometres every day on during his rural postal job. To avoid boredom during long enforced walks, he read. He dreamed about reading in the magazines he carried each evening, he dreamed of far countries, strange legends, heroes, the origins of humanity, and wanted to share his passion with other people. He wanted his day to take the shape of a certainty.

was in his fortieth year one day, he stubbed his toe on a stone and fell in the road. He got up, he noticed that he was a very pretty one; he picked up, and, as he handed them in his hands, he saw how he could build his castle, a humble peasant, show "what a man's count could do", he would build a castle by using all the pebbles he could find. This castle would even be a palace which he would put the finest of his creations and of nationalities. And it would be a welcome large number of visitors.

so, pushing his ideal and dream to the extreme, this postman built at Hautecombe the peaceful countryside



of south-east France, a gigantic assembly of towers, labyrinths, grottos, temples, filled with semiprecious fauna and flora. His imagination made up for his lack of knowledge, but his desire to praise the virtues of courage and determination is evident from more than 100 inscriptions engraved in the cement. He worked on the monument for more than forty

years, at the same time as he worked on his tomb, and was able to write on it proudly: "It was all built by the hand of just one man." This reminder was given by the French minister Andre Malraux when he classified the Palace among France's historical monuments, in 1969, for it's the only example in the world of naïf architecture and sculpture.

Marijuana treatment puzzles doctors

By Matt Mygatt

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Some 100 cancer patients in New Mexico, most of them terminally ill, have smoked marijuana over the past two years to ease nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy. Doctors still do not know why it works — or why it fails with other patients.

"I see the drug as being useful, but not a panacea," said Dr. Dan Dansak, assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of New Mexico. "There are still a number of patients who don't respond too well to it and we don't know why."

"More work certainly needs to be done to see why people respond and why they do not — we still need something for those who do not respond."

On January 16, 1979, New Mexico became the first U.S. state to begin giving cancer patients marijuana or its active ingredient, delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), to combat the side effects of chemotherapy.

Dr. Dansak is one of three members of a review board, composed of a psychiatrist, a cancer specialist and an ophthalmologist,

that reviews applications of cancer patients to receive marijuana.

The legislature had been urged to adopt the marijuana programme by a 28-year-old cancer patient from Albuquerque, Mr. Lynn Pierson. The state received approval from the food and drug administration December 1978, for use of marijuana by cancer patients. Mr. Pierson died in August 1978, and the state has since established the Lynn Pierson Therapeutic Research Programme (TRP).

Louisiana, Illinois, Florida and Washington states have started similar programmes and at least a dozen other states have enacted laws modeled after the New Mexico statute, Dr. Dansak said.

Dr. Edward Deaux of the New Mexico Department of Health and Environment said that among

the New Mexico patients, the marijuana in cigarette form seems to work better than the in capsule form.

"It could be the absorption is different," Dr. Deaux said. "It could be the drug gets into the blood faster through smoke. It could be that different drugs used in chemotherapy react differently."

The marijuana used in the New Mexico programme is grown at the University of Mississippi and distributed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It comes pre-rolled in tins of about 300 cigarettes each, with each cigarette containing 1 1/2 to 15 milligrams of THC.

The capsule form of THC is mixed with sesame oil and comes in gelatin capsules of five to 15 milligrams.

The cigarettes or capsules are administered every 4 to 6 hours over two-day and five-day cycles, he said. Dr. Dansak said roughly 60 per cent of the patients who have been in the programme have had positive responses and 40 per cent have had negative responses.

"Older women don't seem to respond as well to the drug as younger women, and younger women

seem to respond as well as older and younger men. I think in general, male patients are a little more willing to use it ... they might be a little more adventurous," he said. "And there are religious reasons that people are reluctant to take it."

Marijuana relaxes some patients, while others get giddy, he said. Still others seem completely unaffected. Appetites, sometimes seriously curtailed by chemotherapy, are occasionally revived by marijuana, Dr. Dansak said.

There have also been adverse effects. "There was one who had panic attacks," Dr. Dansak said.

"The individual thought he was going to die at the time, which he wasn't. We have people thinking their bodies are moving away from them. "But the reactions in general have been mild and easily handled."

Dr. Deaux said there has been no abuse of the programme. "The amount of drug necessary to cause the beneficial effect to diminish the nausea and vomiting is considerably less than to get a high," he said. "In almost all cases, people don't want to have a high." (A.P.)

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ K J 7 3
♥ Q J 10 7 6 2
♦ 6 3
♣ A

WEST
♠ 9 8 6 2
♥ 8 5 4
♦ Q 9
♣ 10 8 3 2

EAST
♠ Q 10
♥ A K 9 3
♦ J 5 4 2
♣ K Q 7

SOUTH
♠ A 5 4
♥ Void
♦ A K 10 8 7
♣ J 9 6 5 4

The bidding:
North East South West
1♥ 1NT 2♣ Pass
2♥ Pass 3♣ Pass
3♦ Pass 5♦ Pass

Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♣.

A recent half-page article in the New York Times described the Cavendish Bridge Club in New York as the club with the most world-class players as members. One of them produced this pretty defensive play in a recent rubber bridge game.

South was rather aggressive. Even though it was known from the auction that North had to have fair values outside the heart suit, the misfit nature of the hands suggested that any game would be an ambitious undertaking.

taking. West led a low spade, and the jack was covered by the queen and ace. A club to the queen of hearts from dummy. East covered and declarer ruffed. A club ruff put declarer back on the table to lead the jack of hearts, again covered by East and ruffed in the closed hand.

Declarer crossed back to dummy with the club ruff, cashed the king of spades and then the ten of hearts, discarding a spade from hand. The scene was set. Declarer was down to three trumps and two clubs, and needed to score only the ten of diamonds to make the contract.

Declarer led a low spade from dummy. If East ruffs low or discards, the contract will sail home as declarer ruffs with the ten. But East had stayed awake. He ruffed with the jack of trumps!

Double-dummy, declarer can still make the hand. He must sluff a club when East ruffs, then discard again when East leads the nine of hearts. Now he scores three trump tricks by playing West for a doubleton queen of trumps. But declarer decided that East had to have the queen of trumps for his no trump overall, so he overruffed with the king and exited with a club. East ruffed and led a heart, and struggle as he might, declarer had to lose two of the last three tricks for down one.

THE BETTER HALF



"Too bad you don't have a knife and fork . . . Mrs. Parker says you make sparks with them at every meal."

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS 1 Serve 5 Energy 8 Flower, for short 12 Light or dust 13 Falter 15 Mother of Artemis 16 Brazil river 17 Burning 18 Waa 19 US writer 22 Iowa college seat 23 Bishop's authority 24 "The — yet to be"

DOWN 1 Recipe abbr. 2 Couin of stc. 3 Not one 4 School activity 5 Barbers of Morocco 6 Big shot in Arabia 7 Guam port 8 World mock-up 9 Horna 10 One of the Near Islands 11 Rulu 13 Road marks 14 Voluptuous 20 Luigi's friend

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved: PAISIA ADARI EPIC... (Answers tomorrow)

YOU KNOW WHAT TODAY IS? TODAY IS THE DAY THE SWALLOWS RETURN TO CAPISTRANO...
WHAT IF YOU'RE NOT A SWALLOW?
THEN YOU PROBABLY END UP SOMEWHERE ELSE
NEEDLES ELEV. 550 FT.

THE LUCK, PET JOHN AFTER GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
OKAY TO TAKE MY BUS FARE AN' WHATEVER, SWEETHEART?
NO! IT ISN'T!!
THE ONLY GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY HED CHASE AFTER WOULD BE SOME BLONDE

OH, MUTT — I'LL RACE YOU DOWN BONECRACK HILL!
WHOA, JEFF! NOT SO FAST! AREN'T YOU FORGETTING SOMETHING?
I'M GOING TO FEEL THIS IN THE MORNING!

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
DYNAD
YALFE
ANDAGE
NEEBOG
Leave your sense of humor home?
EITHER WAY IT'S A JOKE.
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
Print answer here:
Yesterday's Jumbles: BULGY CABIN TEACUP LEGACY
Answer: He ended up by marrying the lady mathematician because she was this— CALCULATING

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 62 indicating starting positions for words.

